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ADDRESS.

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ELIZA COOK.

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

VOL. 5--NO. 11.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

WHOLE NO. 219.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT
SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO.

1\$.50 per annum, if paid within the first six
months of the subscriber's year.

It paid before three months of the year has
expired, a deduction of twenty-five cents will
be made, reducing the price to \$1.25.

If payment be made in advance, or on the
receipt of the first number, fifty cents will be
deducted, making the subscription but \$1.

To any person wishing to examine the char-
acter of the paper, it will be furnished six
months, for fifty cents in advance; to all others,
seventy-five cents will be charged.

No deviation from these terms.

We occasionally send numbers to those

who are not subscribers, but who are believed
to be interested in the dissemination of anti-
slavery truth, with the hope that they will either
subscribe themselves, or use their influence
to extend its circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion,
to be addressed to OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor,
All others to JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

Selections.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Hartford Convention and Disunion.

The Democratic papers in various parts of
the Country, but especially in the South, have
been of late trying to evoke the shade of the
Hartford Convention for the purpose of frightening
into good behavior all who manifest
any disposition to make Slavery uncomfortable.

The syllogism seems to run, or rather to halt, on this wise. The object of the
Hartford Convention done its duty must be
left to the speculations of what the Schoolmen
called the *Media Scientia*, or the Science
that treats of the consequences of events
that never happened. We believe that it
would have been most happy for the true and
even the apparent interests of New England
and of the whole country. The Secession
of New England would have dissolved the
Union. The elements would have re-united
according to their natural affinities. The
South Carolina left to themselves would have
been compelled to rid themselves of their
intestinal enemies by converting them into
friends. At any rate, we should have been
saved the guilt and infamy of our base and
dastardly compliance with every demand of
Slavery, whether of blood, of wealth, or of
honor. It was unhandsome done of the

Hartford Convention to bequeath to the genera-
tion that followed us the curse of nullification.

Accordingly, the Charleston Mercury, the
well approved standard of political orthodoxy
for all the parishes, cities, boroughs, pine-
barrens, swamps, and sand-hills of South
Carolina, and the faithful reflector of that
world, but for a Massachusetts editor—a pro-
fessed reformer, and peace man, an old time
abolitionist, once the *object of mob-violence*,
to recommend the adoption of Vicksburg
Lynch law in Boston, is as melancholy as it
is surprising. Is this the Elizur Wright who
once stood so nobly armed with the simple
weapons of truth, and faced the howling
mobs, and their cunning and more guilty in-
stigators? The Elizur Wright whose name
still stands upon the Declaration of Sentiments
of the American Anti-Slavery Society? How
has he fallen since he declared with the
martyrs-heroes of '33, that our principles "for-
bid the doing of evil that good may come,
and lead us to reject, and to eschew the op-
pressed to reject, the use of all carnal weapons
of deliverance from bondage; relying
solely upon those which are spiritual, and
mighty through God to the pulling down of
strongholds?" Now our old ally, for it is impossible to mistake the pen
to which we are indebted for these papers,
will require a Solomon to answer the
following queries?

1. Would it have been any reflection on
Mr. Ex-Senator Preston, now President of
the University of South Carolina, to have
condemned the noxious book to be burned
by the hands of the common "hangman?"

2. If the literature of Liberty should be
burned up, would not a Phoenix rise out of
its ashes?

3. If all "incendiary books" should be
burned at Charleston, would not the "incen-
diary letters," plundered from the Charlesto-
ton post-office and the United States mail,
make first-rate kindling stuff?

4. Would not such a blaze give light to all
the world, not excepting even South Carolina,
that miracle of States?

The Hartford Convention is an instance of
the truth of the proverb that it is easier to
give a dog an ill name than to make his destruction
sure. But it is a little curious that it has
been condemned for attempting, or materially helped
to prevent. We think, with the malifers of
the Convention, that it is deserving of strong censure,—not for its endeavor to dis-
solve the Union, but for its successful efforts
to preserve it. The Constituents of the Con-
vention and their children have a just right
to condemn its action, but not the demagogues
who make the Union their political "cry."

And thus the Hartford Convention, except the Old Federalists

who dared to make the last stand against the
encroachments of Slavery. We stand upon
the ruins of their attempt and we see farther
than they did. We should be blind indeed
if we could not see the flood of light which the ten years
have poured upon our relations with Slavery
had visited our eyes in vain. They saw only
the advent of Louisiana and they cried aloud,
we have had the vision of Texas, New
Mexico and California, and the last "bear a
glass that shows as many more." The des-
potism which is wrapped up in the "three-
fifths clause," at which the Hartford Con-
vention aimed its empty protest, has developed
itself in shapes of which they never
dreamed. We are Elders than they were
before us and we should know more than
they. Our remonstrance has aroused the
Nation as it never aroused before to its vital
connection with Slavery. We have created
the political demonstrations which have en-
deavored from time to time "to lay their
infamous finger on the spoke of the great
wheel" which is crushing our best rights as
it turns round. We have indicated the true
and the only remedy. If there be anything
in the name of the Hartford Convention
which is associated with the Dissolution of the
Union between Northern Liberty and Southern
Slavery, in the name of Justice, let us have
the benefit of it.—E. Q.

5. Will the "outside barbarian" book pub-
lishers of Philadelphia, New York, Boston,
and other outlandish places, take timely
warning, and not hazard their precious necks
by sending to the Western "Celestial Empire,"
the works of those arch heretics and
propagators of the damnable doctrine of hu-
man liberty, John Milton, Algernon Sydney,
John Locke, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson,
and "certainly" any work containing that
infidel creed, the Declaration of Ameri-
can Independence?

6. Will not his Excellency, the Governor
of all the sovereign State of South Carolina,
recommend, in his next annual message, the
prohibition of the north wind from blowing
over her sacred domain, as being quite too
free, and so interfering with her "state rights?"

—, also, that the North star shall no longer
shine thereon, as being "incendiary" in
its character and intermingled with her
"domestic institutions?"

7. Are the following lines on the freedom of
the "Press," as true now as when first pub-
lished, more than a century ago?

"This nurse of arts and freedom's fence,
To chain is treason against sense,

And Liberty, thy thousand tongues,

None silence, who design no wrongs;

For those who use the gag's restraint,
First rob, before they stop complaint."

EVIL THINGS GO TOGETHER.—The Rev.
Dr. Shannon, President, we believe, of Ba-
con College, Ky., seems intent on degrading
Humanity. He is an advocate of Slavery, on
Bible principles, and also holds that as woman
was "first in the transgression, and having
beguiled man, she is put in bondage to his authority." See how he loves Slavery!

The wide-spreading contempt for this
statute, exhibited by the politico-religious fa-
tism and infidelity of the age, is one of the
most alarming symptoms of approaching
anarchy, and the overthrow of our liberties.

The attempt which is being made in
these United States to elevate the wife to a
political equality with the husband, or to
change in any respect the relation established
between them by God himself, is rank infi-
delity, no matter what specious disguise it
may assume; and it cannot fail to be replete
with mischief to both parties, and to the best
interests of the family, the State, and the
Church. The *punishment*, then, as well as
the promises of the abolitionists, are constant-
ly leading their way into Pennsylvania. If
constructed, it will probably penetrate North-
ampton and Accomac, in Virginia."

So it has come to this, that slave property
is so *fleeting* in Maryland that the agency of
lightning must be invoked to keep it from
running away. Good!

A CORRUPT TREE CANNOT BRING FORTH
GOOD FRUIT.—Do Education Societies, Peace
Societies, Prison Discipline Societies, Temper-
ance Societies, Moral Reform Societies,
Missionary Societies, Bible Societies, origi-
nate in the Slave State? Do even learned
and philosophical Societies, for the study of
Letters, Science, and Art? No. They can
hardly find root on a soil blasted by the si-
mon of Slavery—much less are they indi-
genous to it. All these noble enterprises
are put and kept in motion by the Free States.
When any thing is contributed in aid of them
from the South, it is as a covert bribe to "dawb
with untempered mortar" her hideous crime.

"Theodore Parker's Letter."

PAMPHLET!" was the reply. And so it was. The Great Pamphlet was brought forth and there was an end of what it did. What it did not, and what it laid itself out to prevent, was the very thing which is now laid upon its memory as its reproach, and which makes it a word of fear to all politicians on their promotion. It had a mission greater than that of the Congress of Seventy-Six, even the finishing of the work which that body had begun, the real Declaration of the Independence of the Northern States; but it rose and left it undone. It deserves neither the credit nor the blame it has received.—The Public Mind was charged with fiery indignation at the oppression caused by the English language was the mother tongue, has been discovered by the great Apostle of Slavery, or some of his gilded seers, to contain sentiments favorable to human liberty, and of course denying the faith of the political saints of the holy land of South Carolina, that "Slavery is the corner stone of a republic." And as the book in question does not harmonize with that cardinal doctrine, it is, of course, uncanonical, heretical, dangerous to the "patriarchal institution," and worthy of eternal "nullification."

PALEY'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY SHOULD BE
TREATED BY THE LAW AS AN INCENDIARY
BOOK, AND BE BANNISHED FROM OUR BOOK-
STORES, AND CERTAINLY FROM OUR SCHOOLS.

Will it require a Solomon to answer the
following queries?

1. Would it have been any reflection on
Mr. Ex-Senator Preston, now President of
the University of South Carolina, to have
condemned the noxious book to be burned
by the hands of the common "hangman?"

2. If all "incendiary books" should be
burned at Charleston, would not the "incen-
diary letters," plundered from the Charlesto-
ton post-office and the United States mail,
make first-rate kindling stuff?

3. If all "incendiary books" should be
burned at Boston, would not the "incen-
diary letters," plundered from the Charlesto-
ton post-office and the United States mail,
make first-rate kindling stuff?

4. If all "incendiary books" should be
burned at New York, would not the "incen-
diary letters," plundered from the Charlesto-
ton post-office and the United States mail,
make first-rate kindling stuff?

5. If all "incendiary books" should be
burned at Philadelphia, would not the "incen-
diary letters," plundered from the Charlesto-
ton post-office and the United States mail,
make first-rate kindling stuff?

6. If all "incendiary books" should be
burned at Cincinnati, would not the "incen-
diary letters," plundered from the Charlesto-
ton post-office and the United States mail,
make first-rate kindling stuff?

7. If all "incendiary books" should be
burned at Boston, would not the "incen-
diary letters," plundered from the Charlesto-
ton post-office and the United States mail,
make first-rate kindling stuff?

8. If all "incendiary books" should be
burned at New York, would not the "incen-
diary letters," plundered from the Charlesto-
ton post-office and the United States mail,
make first-rate kindling stuff?</p

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

California Convention.

The Convention met on Saturday, the 1st of Oct., at 12 o'clock. A quorum not being present, it adjourned till Monday, when a communication from Gen. Riley was read, announcing that the following regular delegates had been elected:

From San Diego—Miguel de Pedrono, H. Hill.

Los Angeles—S. C. Foster, J. A. Carrillo, M. Dominguez, A. Stearns.

Santa Barbara—P. La Guerra, J. M. Carravas.

San Luis Obispo—H. A. Teff, J. M. Carravas.

Monterey—H. W. Hallock, T. O. Larkin, B. T. Botts, P. Ord, L. Dent.

San Jose—J. Aram, K. H. Dimmick, J. D. Hoppe, A. M. Pico, E. Brown.

San Francisco—E. Gilbert, M. Norton, W. H. Gwin, J. Holson, W. M. Stuart.

Sonoma—J. Walker, R. Semple, L. W. Boggs, M. O. Valliso.

Sacramento—J. R. Snyder, W. E. Shannon, W. S. Sherwood, J. A. Sutter.

San Joaquin—S. M. Hollingshead, S. H. Harvey, T. L. Vermulie, C. L. Peck.

A question on the election of the delegates from the latter district having arisen, a committee was appointed to report on the number of delegates entitled to seats in the House. The question was finally settled on Wednesday day by admitting the following additional members:

From Los Angeles—Hugo Reed.
Santa Barbara—J. Rodriguez.

San Francisco—F. J. Lippitt, A. J. Ellis, R. M. Price.

Sacramento—L. W. Hastings, M. M. Carver, J. M. McDaniel, E. O. Crosey.

San Joaquin—B. F. Lippincott, J. M. Jones, B. F. Moore, O. M. Wozenraaff.

The following was the vote for the President of the Convention, on Tuesday, the 4th inst.: Robert Semple, 26 | W. M. Guin, 8 Scattering, 4.

Mr. Semple was conducted to his seat by Capt. Sutter and Gen. Vallejo.

The following officers were elected by the Convention:

Secretary—G. W. Marcy.
First Ass. Secy—Caleb Lyon.
2nd Ass. Secy—J. G. Field.
Translator—W. L. P. Hartnell.
Ass. Translator—Henrique Heariguez.
Reporter—J. Ross Browne.
Sergeant-at-Arms—H. S. Houston.
Clerks—S. E. Durivage, J. S. Rohr, J. Howe.

Doorkeeper—Cornelius Sullivan.

The day after their complete organization, the officers and members of the Convention were sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. An invitation was extended to the Clergy of Monterey to open the meeting with prayer, and that office has since been performed on alternate days by Padre Ramirez and Rev. S. H. Willey.

The members from the Southern Districts were instructed to vote in favor of a Territorial form of Government, but expressed their willingness to abide the decision of the Convention. On Thursday, the 6th, the work was commenced by the appointment of the following members as the standing Committee on the Constitution:

Messrs. Gwin, Norton, Hill, Pedrono, Foster, Carrillo, La Guerra, Rodriguez, Teff, Cabarrivas, Dent, Hallock, Dimmick, Valjeo, Hoppe, Walker, Snyder, Sherwood, Lippincott, Moore.

The above Committee made its first report Saturday, Sept. 8. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the discussion on each separate article. Several amendments and substitutes were made to the report pending the business of the Convention, during the 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. As finally adopted, the sections (which passed with little opposition, and will probably receive no change on 2nd and 3d reading) are as follows:

SECTION I. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. II. All political power is inherent in the People. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people; and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. III. The right of Trial by Jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate forever. But a Jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. IV. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

Sec. V. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of invasion or rebellion, the public safety may require its suspension.

SEC. VI. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishment be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

SEC. VII. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia, when in actual service; and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature,) unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, and in any trial in any Court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. "No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

SEC. VIII. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to

the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

SEC. IX. The people shall have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the Legislature for redress of grievances.

SEC. X. All laws of general nature shall have a uniform operation.

SEC. XI. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace, and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

SEC. XII. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. XIII. As all men are entitled to equal political rights, representation should be apportioned according to population.

SEC. XIV. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, in any civil action on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.

SEC. XV. No bill of attainder, ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SEC. XVI. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become, bona fide residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights, in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property, as native-born citizens.

SEC. XVII. Neither Slavery or involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this State.

SEC. XVIII. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable seizure and searches, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

SEC. XIX. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to some overt act, or confession in open court.

The pay of the Officers of the Convention, was arranged as follows:

Secretary per diem, \$25	Assistant Intp't per Assistant do 23	\$21
	diem, 16	
Ecclesiastic clerks, 23	Chaplain 16	
Copying clerks, 18	Sergeant at Arms 18	
Interpreter, 23	Door Keeper, 12	

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.—The Secretary of the Society, in communicating the following information, thus writes: "Having obtained access to official documents connected with the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, I send for the *Reporter* the notes I have made upon, and the extracts I have taken from them, which, no doubt, will interest our readers."

Population of the French Colonies,

	Free,	Slaves,
Martinique, (1816)	47,352	75,339
Guadalupe, &c.	40,129	89,349
Bourbon,	45,512	62,151
Nossi Be,		
Nossi Cumba,	14,826	7,698
Nossi Falli,		
Nossi Mitsiou,	3,465	2,415
St. Mary, (Mad.)	8,127	16,113
Senegal, (1815)	160,011	247,065

The number of slaves in Algiers was estimated at 10,000. In the other dependencies of France—viz., Pondicherry, Karhal, Yanaon, Chanderague, Male, Mayotte, Miguelon, St. Pierre, it is said there were no slaves.

Principles on which Emancipation was based.

The Committee appointed by the Provincial Government to prepare the necessary measures in connection with the abolition of slavery, state in their report, that they could accept no modification of the principle of immediate emancipation, which they regard as an "imperious duty," but that it was necessary to adopt measures, in order that "the great need of reparation should be performed in a manner the most useful to those who had been the victims of the crime of slavery." In drafting the Act of Emancipation, the Commission says—"Considering slavery to be a crime against humanity; that, in destroying the personality of men, it destroys the fundamental principle of right and duty; and that it is a flagrant violation of the republican doctrine—Liberty, equality, and fraternity," it is decreed that "slaves" shall be entirely abolished in all the French colonies and possessions, two months after the promulgation of the decree, and that, in the meantime, all corporal punishments, and the sale of persons not free, shall be absolutely interdicted."

We need not enter into details, beyond recording the fact that the National Assembly ratified the decree of the Provincial Government of 1818, and that, now, every portion of French territory throughout the world is free from the curse of slavery.—A. S. Reporter.

MINNESOTA.—The Legislature of this young and promising Territory adjourned on Friday morning the 2nd inst.

The printing question was settled by giving both the political papers at St. Paul an equal share of the public printing.

An act passed fixing St. Paul as the temporary seat of Government.

H. H. Sibley the Delegate to Congress from the Territory, was elected without reference to party politics, but in a recent letter to the *Democrat*, joined his testimony to ours in favor of practical Christianity.

Mr. Kendrick, the minister of the United Brethren, also expressed a cordial unity with our friends.

Calvin A. Tuttle, of Ramsey County, to be Territorial Treasurer.

The Chronicle and Register is the Whig paper, and the Pioneer the Democratic—True Democrat.

An incorrect statement having been extensively published in the papers respecting the purchase of Power's Greek Slave by the Smithsonian Institution, it affords us pleasure to give the authentic particulars.

The Statue has not been purchased by the Institution, no appropriation having been made by the Board of Regents for that purpose.

An arrangement however, was proposed about two years ago to this effect: that the statue should be deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, apart from the other collections, exhibited for the benefit of the author for three years, and then become the property of the Institution.

The statue has not yet been purchased by the Board of Regents for that purpose.

An arrangement however, was proposed about two years ago to this effect: that the statue should be deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, apart from the other collections, exhibited for the benefit of the author for three years, and then become the property of the Institution.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Letter from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 10, 1849.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Your correspondent, Truman Case, who is doing service, I rejoice to see, as a lecturer, referred, in a late communication to the Bugle, to the fact that the master of his coadjutor, John Jackson, was a deacon in the Disciple church, in Mayslick, Ky., and a reader of the Millennial Harbinger, published by A. Campbell—and that he was as thorough at slave driving as at his Sabbath observances—having set the blood-hounds on said John Jackson whose limbs were deeply scarred thereby. Now, I never see any reference to these Campbellites (Reformers!) they style themselves, without having my indignation kindled anew at their impious folly in preaching a crusade in the free and slave States against all oblations save that of *water baptism*.

When I was about leaving my friends for a residence of some months in Missouri, various "respectable" acquaintances assured me that I "should find my opinions of slavery materially changed on my return"—that I was going to the "Athens" of Missouri—(think of that!)

that the planters in that section were the best specimens of their class, intelligent, educated and refined, and that I should be quite charmed with the society. But I happened to be an abolitionist from principle as well as sentiment,

which you know makes all the difference in the world; especially when you are so circumstanced that the dust, not to speak of gold dust, blows straight into your eye; so I felt no apprehension lest the first principles of morality should melt and disappear under such genial auspices.

I had seen men who had swam across the Mississippi with their clothes in a bundle on their heads. I had walked the streets in St. Louis where men are burned in open day—where men are taken up in the streets and dragged to any convenient place and flogged till the muscles separate from the bone—where continually may be seen gangs of men and women chained together—men, and women, and children, on board the steamboats at the levee, destined for the southern market,—where that craven tool, Judge Krumm, (who, by the way, looks like Parker in Dombey & Son,) decreed during his mayorship, that each free colored person should pay six dollars a year for the privilege of residing there, and failing that, should be sold to pay the fine; and where, to my certain knowledge, every means, down to physical violence, was used to drive out a colored man who was doing well in his store, because he was proving to his fellow Soilers: in the latter are Tously, another Free meetings did good by out of the darkness of death and freedom. I pro-

ceeded to give him a goodly sum both by God and man, but the craven and timid, deemed in spite of the

fact that the truth shall be ever welcome. At

meetings on Monday—

small, but in the

Rev. Mr. Prentiss took

all that he could to

feelings of the audience

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Poetry.

For the A. S. Bugle.
Farewell.

TO THE FORMER EDITORS OF THE BUGLE.

Friends of humanity and Truth farewell!
Ye have been ever faithful to your trust;
And have performed your sacred mission well.
Go and may peace go with you (if ye must).
Go with the blessings of the true and just.

What though the proud world passed by,
And to your pleadings men seemed dead and cold.

Yet the good seed ye've scattered shall not lie
Neglected, perishing beneath the mould;

But shall spring up and bear a thousand fold.

O faithful hearted! ye did not forbear,

When woman shrieked beneath the accursed whip;

Though first and foremost at the place of prayer,

Was the oppressor with foul lying lip;

And when ye saw the fiendish monster dip,

His hand in the warm blood of murdered men,

Say did ye crave the heartless worlds applause?

Or fear its bitter malediction then?

No! trusting in the justice of your cause,

Ye blew a blast the hills gave back again:

Stern! startling as the summer thunder's roll

When its deep echoes shake the vaulted sky!

A warning sent to every slumbering soul

That heeded not the bondman's bitter cry

Or lightly passed the groaning captive by.

And then anon there come a gentler note

Sweet as the music of the springs glad time,

Soft as the summer breezes when they float

Over bending roses; or the silvery clime,

Of murmuring waters, beautiful sublime!

A time is coming when the proud and strong
No more shall triumph o'er the weak and poor,
When Truth and Right shall conquer sin and wrong,

And the slave shrank his hateful chains no more,
But light and wisdom bless each happy shore

Then shall the world its stern upbraiding cease,

And of your deeds with loud applause shall tell,
But your best joy in that glad day of peace

Will be to have the sound of Slavery's knell.

Friends of Humanity and Truth, farewell!

C. L. M.

Brickville, Oct. 1849

From the London News.

The Watcher on the Tower.

BY CHARLES MACRAY.

What dost thou see, lone watcher on the tower?
Is the day breaking?—comes the wished-for hour?

Tell us the signs, and stretch abroad thy hand,
At the bright morning dawns upon the land.

The stars are clear above me, scarcely one
Has dimmed its rays in reverence to the sun;
But yet I see on the horizon's verge,
Some fair, faint streaks, as if the light would

surge.

Look forth again, oh watcher on the tower.—
The people wake, and languish for the hour;
Long have they dwelt in darkness, and pine pine
For the full daylight that they know must shine.

I see not well—the morn is cloudy still;
There is a radiance on the distant hill:—

Even as I watch the glory seems to glow;

But the stars blink, and the night breezes blow.

And is that all, oh watcher on the tower?
Look forth again, it must be near the hour.
Dost thou not see the snowy mountain copes,
And the green woods beneath them on the slopes?

A mist envelopes them; I cannot trace
Their outline; but the day comes on space.

The clouds roll up in gold and amber flakes,

And all the stars grow dim. The morning breaks,

We thank thee, lone watcher on the tower;
But look again, and tell us of the hour,

All thou beholdest; many of us die

For the day comes; oh, give them a reply.

I see the hill-tops now; and chanticles
Crows his prophetic carol on my ear;

I see the distant woods and fields of corn,

And ocean gleaming in the light of morn.

Again, again—oh watcher on the tower—
We thirst for daylight, and we hide the hour,

Patient, but longing. Tell us shall it be

A bright, calm, glorious daylight for the free?

I hope, but cannot tell. I hear a song,
Vivid as day itself; and clear and strong,

As of a lark—young prophet of the noon-

Pouring in sunlight his seraphic tune.

What doth he say, oh watcher on the tower?
Is he a prophet? Doth the dawning hour

Inspire his music? Is his chant sublime?

With the full glories of the coming time?

He prophesies—his heart is full—his lay

Tells of the brightness of a peaceful day!

A day not cloudless, nor devoid of storm,

But sunny for the most, and clear and warm.

We thank thee watcher on the lonely tower,
For all thou tellest. Sings he of an hour

When Error shall decay, and Truth grow strong,

When Right shall rule supreme and vanquish

Wrong?

He sings of brotherhood, and joy and peace;

Of days when jealousies and hate shall cease;

When war shall die, and man's progressive mind

Soar as unfettered as its God designed.

Well done! thou watcher on the lonely tower!

Is the day breaking? dawns the happy hour?

We pine to see it. Tell us yet again,

If the broad daylight breaks upon the plain?

It breaks—it comes—the misty shadows fly—

A rosy radiance gleams upon the sky;

The mountain tops reflect it calm and clear;

The plain is yet in shade; the day is near.

Miscellaneous.

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Women—Woman.

It might be well here to define more clearly what we understand as the difference in the minds of the sexes. And yet, this theme has been rendered too commonplace for us to hope that anything which we might say upon it, would be read with patience. Every poet has sung, every historian has recorded, every moralist has essayed, every schoolboy has scribbled, the peculiar worth of woman. Her tenderness, and gentleness, and timidity, and trustiness—who has not prated of them? The ivy twining around the oak, resting upon and decorating it in the sunshine, but supporting it in storms to which its rude strength is unequal, &c. These praises, as praises, have become fulsome to delicate women, as to sensible men. Aware of this, we feel some embarrassment in alluding to the subject at all. Yet it seems needful to do so, in this connexion; and furthermore, we are much impressed with the idea, that those to whom we are indebted for so much expression upon the subject, have rarely had a true conception of the great truth to which it points, namely, that woman's soul should blend with man's in every noble sphere of life and action. There is not more poetry and beauty, than truth and nature in the Apollo Belvedere, and the Venus de Medices as the emblems of man and of woman kind. Not alone are they the creation of the poet's dream, or the sculptor's skill. That ideal which lives in the heart of humanity, poesy has only expressed in song. It is a reality, and must live while Truth and Harmony have any hold upon the human soul. And it were no false philosophy to take physical beauty, symmetry, and fitness, as the type of what is perfect in mind—Who should be made familiar with the sciences of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, if not she whose every-day duties are so much with chemical combinations and affinities? Yet while these practical points impress us most forcibly, owing to their tangibility, there is, than all these, a loftier, deeper, broader meaning in the demand for a larger education of woman. It is, that her soul needs the enlarging, elevating influence of knowledge; it must have the light of science in order for its full development. That her heart should be opened to the universe, her mind needs to be enlightened to the utmost, on the facts of the world around her, and their bearing. Only thus can the beauty and grandeur of her nature be fully developed and known—only thus can she become to man the companion which he needs in her; only thus can their mutual relations be perfected.

Why is it that while women are so ready to mingle their tears with those of the sorrowing ones with whom they are thrown in contact, so few are found actively interested in the reforms which aim at the relief of the suffering masses? It is because thinking has not known the expanding, enabling influence of a large education, to relieve it of the trammels of custom. And who should feel an interest in the sciences of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, if not she whose every-day duties are so much with chemical combinations and affinities? Yet while these practical points impress us most forcibly, owing to their tangibility, there is, than all these, a loftier, deeper, broader meaning in the demand for a larger education of woman. It is, that her soul needs the enlarging, elevating influence of knowledge; it must have the light of science in order for its full development. That her heart should be opened to the universe, her mind needs to be enlightened to the utmost, on the facts of the world around her, and their bearing. Only thus can the beauty and grandeur of her nature be fully developed and known—only thus can she become to man the companion which he needs in her; only thus can their mutual relations be perfected.

The mind of a true and perfect woman must be in keeping with a perfectly beautiful and delicate female, face and form. Delicate in its sensibilities, acute in its perceptions, softly, gently harmonious in all its proportions, its leading characteristics would be moral elevation, refinement, purity, gentleness and love. Nor would the highest order of power and courage be incompatible with these. It must exist with them, and live through them, giving tone and effect to them.

Such a mind, less prone to reasoning, no doubt, than one of masculine order, has less need of reasoning. Its keen susceptibilities give it an *intuition* which leads to truth and right, by a shorter and surer road than that of cold investigation. Her warm sympathy for suffering, her deeply devotional feelings, and her strong domestic loves, all tend to give woman this advantage. This fact is proverbial. It has been said by one of literary authority, and quoted by every one who would speak disrespectfully of woman, that "a man requires some time for reflection ere he can give his sentiment upon a subject, but a woman is ever ready on the instant with her opinions." There is truth in this sentiment, and however differently the author may have felt it, we esteem it no less flattering than derogatory to woman's powers.

What though her sensibility have degenerated into sickly nervousness; her susceptibility into fastidious sentimentalism; her gentleness into weakness and want of character; her *affectionateness* into morbid passion for romance; her love of the beautiful into vain and frivolous fondness for dress, and her warm interest in her kind into gossip about her neighbor's domestic concerns; does not even this speak volumes in regard to her true and lofty character? Was there ever an evil that was not an inverted good? And may we not from the characters of the evils themselves, trace out the nature of the good which they bespeak?

There needs to be a closer union between the labors and pursuits of men and women, than now, that the characters of both may be developed and perfected thereby. Either left to themselves, their respective peculiarities run into excess, and men become coarse and woman weak. Their mutual dependence blends with all their relations, and may not be neglected without loss.

Why has the education of women been so much neglected—confined as it is mainly to the acquirements of a few trifling things called accomplishments? Even the sober and substantial sciences they are taught mainly to a degree only necessary for display. Does their calling in life require a less cultivated mind, or a more narrow soul than the duties of men demand? *Nay, verily.* Were her labors even confined to the domestic circle, she has all the need of an enlightened mind that man can have. It would even seem that if there be a difference, her powers should be most highly cultivated—Who requires the largest soul, the deepest powers of mind, if not the mother, who lives in her own life the life of all humanity, who imparts her own being to all that live? Who

should possess the deepest wisdom, if not she in whose hands is placed the care of the latent man in that plastic state in which every impress made shall tell in effect for all eternity? Not only does she need that love which burns on through all time, undimmed by the damps of jealousy, or the mists of interest; that gentle patience which can endure an everlasting sacrifice of self upon the altar of its love; but the clear and enlightened thought which can teach her to guide aright the immortal souls entrusted to her care, and the well-adjusted power which will enable her to act her convictions. It requires not more true wisdom to rule a State than to govern a right family. The latter is even the more important duty, in proportion as the influences exerted upon its subjects in the age that comes under its sway, are more impressive and enduring. Since children are embryo men, and since "as the twig is bent," &c., home training must be infinitely more important than legislative enactments. It is also more intricate. Can it be otherwise that it should require more wisdom? How many a mother through misguidance has ruined the future character of her son.

Who should be made familiar with the laws of life and health, in their largest bearing, and in their minutest detail, if not she whose province it is to attend to all those household concerns which affect the health so imminently, namely, diet, dress, and visitation of worms, &c.? Here again the care of infancy and childhood becomes a matter of the highest importance, since in the nursing is formed the physical constitution which shall through life enjoy health and vigor, or suffer pain and debility, in proportion as the care which it has there received is rational or the reverse.

And who should feel an interest in the sciences of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, if not she whose every-day duties are so much with chemical combinations and affinities? Yet while these practical points impress us most forcibly, owing to their tangibility, there is, than all these, a loftier, deeper, broader meaning in the demand for a larger education of woman. It is, that her soul needs the enlarging, elevating influence of knowledge; it must have the light of science in order for its full development. That her heart should be opened to the universe, her mind needs to be enlightened to the utmost, on the facts of the world around her, and their bearing. Only thus can the beauty and grandeur of her nature be fully developed and known—only thus can she become to man the companion which he needs in her; only thus can their mutual relations be perfected.

This article proves to be superior to any now in use, not only for restoring Razors to their original cutting state, but giving it a finer and smoother edge than any other article now in use. I will just say (notwithstanding facts are stubborn things) that within three years past I have been met with Razors bad as these, supposed to be worn out, others become too soft, others crumbling on the edge, and on applying them to the Hone, restored them to their former cutting state; and I have only to say, if there is a Razor which has become soft from using, or crumbles on the edge, I have not yet met with such in testing more than one thousand of different stamp.

Manufactured by D. Earle, Portage County Ohio.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that we have used Earle's Improved Hone and Strop for Razors and Surgical Instruments some months, and on trial consider it superior to any thing of the kind I have seen tried.

ZADOK STREET,
JAMES MALMSBURY,
JOHN SHEFFER,
J. HUDSON.

Salem, O., Nov. 1, 1849.

For sale by Fawcett & Johnson, Salem, O.

October 16, 1849.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS!!

THE following are for Sale at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Jay's Review of the Mexican War.

Liberty Bell.

Douglas' Narrative.

Brown's Do.

Brown's Anti-Slavery Harp.

Archy Moore.

Slavery Illustrated in its effects upon Women.

Despotism in America.

Church as it is, the forlorn hope of Slavery.

Brotherhood of Thieves.

Slaveholders Religion.

War in Texas.

Garrison's Poems.

Pierpont's Poems.

Philips Wheatley's Poems.

Condition of the People of Color.

Legion of Liberty.

Madison Papers.

Phillips' Review of Spooner.

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